

*The Fortnightly*

# REVIEW

**OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY**

*June 1, 1943*

*Volume 5 • Number 11*



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Volume 5

The Country Club	4
Officers for 1943-44	5
May Monthly Meeting	9
Minutes of May Meeting	10
University of Illinois Bulletin IX. <i>The Treatment of Burns</i>	12
Editorial	17
Letters	18
Oversea Officer Equipment Limited	19
Senate Bill No. 402	20
News and Announcements	21
News of the Branches	23
Society Directory	28
Ethics Committee	28

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# THE COUNTRY CLUB

KENWOOD

Lincolnshire Country Club

June 2                          \$4.00

NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY

DENTAL SCHOOL

Westward Ho Country Club  
June 9                          \$5.00

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
DENTAL SCHOOL

Itasca Country Club

June 9                          \$4.00

DELTA SIGMA DELTA

Rolling Green Country Club

June 16                          \$5.00

ALPHA OMEGA

June 16

WEST SUBURBAN

Westward Ho Country Club

June 23                          \$4.50

NORTH SIDE

Illinois Golf Club

June 23                          \$3.50

NORTHWEST and WEST SIDE

(Combined)

June 30

ENGLEWOOD

Navajo Fields Country Club

June 23

XI PSI PHI

Rolling Green Country Club

August 11

CHICAGO DENTAL  
SOCIETY

ANNUAL OUTING

Olympia Fields Country Club  
August 25

# *The Fortnightly* REVIEW

June 1, 1943

Volume 5 • Number 11

## Newly Elected Officers of the Chicago Dental Society Installed at the May Meeting

The officers and directors who will guide the Chicago Dental Society in 1943-44 were installed at the regular monthly meeting held in the Palmer House May 17. President Willis Bray conducted the installation of Leo W. Kremer as President, R. A. Larsen as Vice-president, Harry A. Hartley as Secretary and Joseph B. Zielinski as Treasurer. Harold W. Oppice was introduced as President-Elect and will assume the duties of President in June, 1944. While the officers were installed at the May meeting, they do not assume their duties until June 1 according to the stipulations in Article X, Section X of the By-Laws. All the officers with the exception of Dr. Larsen, the Vice-President, have held elected offices previously in the Society. Dr. Kremer, the President, has served as Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Oppice, the President-Elect, as Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Hartley, the Secretary, as Vice-President and mem-

ber of the Board of Directors; Dr. Zielinski, the Treasurer, as a member of the Board of Directors.

LEO W. KREMER



Dr. Leo W. Kremer, President

bitious man he was to become. Working before school in his father's meat market he saw many a South Dakota sunrise. The years at Northwestern University Dental School were busy—working nights, maintaining a high scholastic standing and being an active Delta Sigma Delta. Leo was graduated in June, 1914, and established his first

In 1920 Leo W. Kremer joined the Chicago Dental Society and has worked for the Society with never flagging interest. Through the years he has served on many committees and was secretary for two years, treasurer for one. His installation as president is a just reward for honest effort. Born June 28, 1893, in Parker, South Dakota, Leo demonstrated at an early age the am-

bitious man he was to become. Working before school in his father's meat market he saw many a South Dakota sunrise. The years at Northwestern University Dental School were busy—working nights, maintaining a high scholastic standing and being an active Delta Sigma Delta. Leo was graduated in June, 1914, and established his first

office in Vermillion, South Dakota; he assumed his second responsibility on December 30, 1915, when he was married to Florence Schwenk of Chicago. June 1918 was the next important date in the young doctor's life; he entered the Dental Corps of the United States Army as 1st Lieutenant. After spending just ten days at Camp Dodge he was ordered overseas where he served for one year and was promoted to a captaincy, which rank he now holds in the United States Army Reserve. Following his release from the Army, city lights seemed brighter and Leo opened an office in Chicago in October 1919. He still keeps his membership in the South Dakota Dental Society; has been a member of the American Dental Association since 1914; the Chicago Dental Society since 1920, and possibly holds a record for meeting attendance as he has missed only four North Side Branch meetings in all these years. At the present time Leo is serving in the responsible position of consultant for the Procurement and Assignment Service, 6th Service Command, and also as president of the Northwestern University Dental Alumni Association. It hardly seems possible, but Leo does have time to enjoy golf and bridge and have more than passing interest in all other sports. His golf game and more recently his bridge is reported slipping—time was when he never missed taking home a trophy.—*Roland A. Weber.*

#### R. A. LARSEN

Larry R. A. Larsen, Vice-President,

was born in Irene, South Dakota. He received his preliminary education at Sioux City, Iowa and Shattuck Military Academy in Faribault, Minnesota. He entered Northwestern University Dental School in the fall of 1917 and was graduated in 1921, with the first four year class graduating from the University. At the end of his freshman year he enlisted as a private in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, and reported for active duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He was sent back to Northwestern that same year to finish his dental education.

Dr. Larsen has held many offices in the Chicago Dental Society. He has been Chairman of the Monthly Meeting Program Committee, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Banquet Committee, Chairman of the Industrial Diagnostic Service Committee and Chairman of the Essay Committee of the recent Mid-winter meeting.

In his branch society, he was Secretary for two years, Vice-President and President. He is a

member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Xi Psi Phi Fraternities.

This distinguished record of service to the Society qualifies Larry Larsen for the office of Vice-President.—*Glenn E. Cartwright.*

#### HARRY A. HARTLEY

To the tough and arduous job of secretary of Chicago Dental Society comes the quiet spoken, hard working Harry A. Hartley.

He was born in the tall corn state of Iowa, in the town of Sigourney, where he



R. A. LARSEN, Vice-President



**Dr. Harry A. Hartley, Secretary**

received his grade school and high school training. He continued his studies at Iowa University for two years when he answered his country's call and served for two years with our Navy. On discharge from the Navy, Harry entered Northwestern University Dental School from which he was graduated in 1923. He became a member of Delta Sigma Delta and Omicron Kappa Upsilon Fraternities.

On graduation Harry Hartley opened his office in Hyde Park, where he continues to maintain a successful general practice. Since graduation he has been active in the Chicago Dental Society and has served organized dentistry well.

He has been secretary and president of Kenwood-Hyde Park Branch, the director from the Branch to the Chicago Dental Society for three years, and for the past year the vice-president of the Chicago Dental Society. He also has held many committee appointments.

To this background Harry Hartley brings a fine personal character noted for its honest sincerity and devotion to the highest ideals and principles.—*Elmer Ebert.*

#### **JOSEPH B. ZIELINSKI**

The new treasurer, Joseph B. Zielinski, is truly a northwest side product. Joe was born on the northwest side 42 years ago, attended the Von Humboldt grammar school, the Carl Schurz High School, and then the University of Illinois to be graduated with the class of '23. At the university, Joe was a member of the Psi Omega Fraternity, and upon graduation was elected to membership in Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the honorary dental fraternity. During his senior year he was an instructor in the metallurgy department.

Upon graduation in 1923, he started practice in the office of his father, a stern taskmaster in technique, and one who still insists "A man isn't a dentist who can't carve." After a few years with Zielinski Sr., Joe left the parental office, and started practicing in Logan Square where he has remained ever since.

Besides conducting a busy practice, Joe has managed to take an active part in the affairs of the dental society. He has served in all the offices of the Northwest Branch, including the presidency in 1937-38. He has just completed a three year term on the Board of Direc-



**Joseph B. Zielinski, Treasurer**

tors of the Chicago Dental Society. He has spent five years on the Practice Management and Economics Committee of the Chicago Dental Society; two years as vice-chairman, and three years as chairman. He is a member of the Professional Guidance Committee of the Dental Hygiene Institute.

With all this activity one would feel that Joe has little time for personal affairs; but such is not the case. Besides being the official chauffeur of the lawn mower for his home in Sauganash, he also takes a little time out for bridge, developing a game that will not leave him too much at the mercy of his associate officials. This isn't a bad idea from a financial viewpoint, but he will have to stop bidding three card suits as "waiting bids" if he expects to get away with a whole skin.

Joe is married, and the father of two daughters, Annie Jo and Edwina.—*Ben Davidson.*

**HAROLD W.  
OPPIKE**



**Dr. Harold W. Oppice, President-Elect**

Harold W. Oppice, President-Elect, has a broad background of service to organized dentistry. Since 1920, the year of his graduation from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, his name has been constantly associated with various dental societies. The first few years after graduation were spent in practice at Marshalltown, Iowa, where his "good Iowa" golf swing originated. Since that time he has served on innumerable committees. Recently, he was president of the North Side Branch of the Chicago Dental Society; he is a past editor of the Illinois State Dental Society Journal and

a past State Councilman. One of the most important committee chairmanships which he has held was that of the Health Program Committee of the American Dental Association. For the past two years he has filled the arduous and time consuming task of secretary of the Chicago Dental Society. When we look at the society's activities for the past two years we realize the scope and efficiency of his service.

He has also been treasurer of the Chicago Dental Society for one year. He is National Secretary of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity, and Secretary of the Alumni

Association of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery; he is also on the teaching faculty of his Alma Mater.—*Wm. P. Schoen, Jr.*

Three new members of the Board of Directors were also installed at the May meeting. They are Melford E. Zinser, who replaces Frank J. Hurlstone as director for the North Side Branch; Iver A. Oveson, who supplants Joseph B. Zielinski as direc-

tor for the Northwest Branch, and Arno L. Brett, who takes the place of Robert I. Humphrey, from West Suburban Branch.

Mel Zinser is a graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, class of 1919, and conducts a general practice in the loop. He has served the North Side Branch and the Chicago Dental Society in a number of capacities. He resides at 50 East Schiller Street.

The Northwest director, Iver A. Oveson, has just completed a term as president of his Branch. He is a grad-

(Continued on page 27)

## Chicago Dental Society Entertains Distinguished Guest

Brigadier General Lott Spends Busy Day in Chicago

Amid considerable pomp and circumstance, including the playing of the British National Anthem by Organist Norma Ballard, Brigadier General Frank M. Lott, Director of the Canadian Dental Corps, made his scheduled appearance at the Palmer House on Monday evening, May 17. There to greet him, besides the officers and directors of the Society, were Brigadier General Mills, Chief of the U. S. Army Dental Corps; Colonel Matthews of the 6th Service Command and Captain Tartre of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In fact, the audience was so predominantly military that a mere civilian looked a bit out of place.

### INSPECTION TOUR

A delegation from the Chicago Dental Society met General Lott at his train, upon its arrival in Chicago, and escorted him to the Palmer House. He then made a courtesy call upon the Commanding General of the 6th Service Command and later an inspection tour which included the dental clinics at the Army Air Forces Technical Training School and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He expressed himself as amazed at the apparent completeness and permanency of these clinics which are equipped with the latest type chairs, units, X-ray machines and laboratories. There is nothing of comparable splendor in either the British or Canadian armed forces. After an informal conference with U. S. Army and Navy officials, General Lott was entertained at a reception and dinner which terminated just prior to his talk to the Society membership.

### EQUIPMENT

Taking as his subject the story of the

Canadian Dental Corps, General Lott elaborated upon its organization and administration. He explained that the Dental Corps has its own directorate apart from the Medical Corps and reports directly to the Adjutant General. In the field the dental officer, if he wishes, "may" render such assistance as he can to the medical officer but he is in no wise under medical direction as an auxiliary medical officer. By the use of slides, General Lott described the equipment in use in the Canadian Army. Instead of having rather permanent installations, such as are customary here in the United States, the Canadian Dental Corps uses its field equipment throughout. The purpose of this, aside from economy, is to acquaint the officer with the set up so that when he is sent out with troops he won't waste a lot of valuable time. The units on the home front are small, mostly five man capacity, and can readily be moved from place to place as needed. The dental chair is an ingenious affair made of tube steel that can be put together by hand without the aid of wrenches. The engine is of the usual foot type but so constructed that, where the current is available, it can be driven by an electric motor. The field kit has a table incorporated in it so that when it is unpacked it has all the conveniences of a dental cabinet. X-ray machines and laboratory equipment are included, all packed away in surprisingly small space. General Lott also described the mobile unit which is, to all intents and purposes, the field equipment mounted on a truck. There is space enough inside so that two dental officers can operate side by side or, as is more often the case, it can be set up with one dental outfit and a laboratory. He admitted to a certain lack of foresight in the original design of the truck which

(Continued on next page)

# Minutes of Chicago Dental Society Meeting

Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House  
May 17, 1943

The meeting was called to order by President Willis J. Bray at 8:30 p.m. A motion to dispense with reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting, since they had been published in THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, was received, seconded and passed.

A motion to approve the Minutes of the last meeting as published in THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW was received, seconded and passed.

A call for reports of Boards and Standing Committees was made from the chair but none were presented.

The following resolution on the death of William H. G. Logan was presented:

## WILLIAM H. G. LOGAN

To every generation of dentists have come those whose sympathy with the past, whose understanding of the present, and whose vision of the future have enabled the profession of dentistry to move forward to new responsibilities, new achievements and new rewards.

In this generation of dentists such a man was William H. G. Logan.

To dental education he brought a deep sense of responsibility to the public and to the profession; the conviction that dentists should partake of the essential values that are inherent in both the cultural and scientific disciplines.

To dental research he brought the

viewpoint that only unending investigation and painstaking technics would reveal the ultimate frontiers of dental science and open new fields of usefulness to the cause of dental health. His own scientific work in many fields stimulated the establishment of a foundation for dental research where the patient quest for dental truths will continue for many years to come.

To the practice of dentistry and oral surgery he gave freely of his own manual skill, and a lifelong understanding of the mutual problems that weld so inseparably the professions of dentistry and medicine in their common service of the suffering.

To military dentistry he contributed his talents as dentist, physician, teacher and administrator. He laid the foundations of the Army Dental Corps which is now so fruitfully engaged on every front in meeting the gigantic needs of this second world war.

To dental organization in city, state and nation he gave effort, foresight, counsel and leadership. His work in this field brought strength to dentistry and a deeper appreciation of the profession to the public.

To international dentistry he brought the vision of advancement that is possible through professional solidarity that transcends the narrow confines of nationalism and self-interest.

## MAY MEETING

(Continued from page 9)

resulted in a call being sent out for small men only. It seemed that there was not head room enough for a six footer. This discrepancy has, needless to say, been corrected in the present truck. Besides taking care of his own men, the Canadian dental officer is called upon to render service to the prisoners of war. In this connection, General Lott told the story

of a haughty German officer who presented himself for treatment. The dental officer in charge, after a cursory examination, decided that the German had a slight case of gingivitis. So, in an offhand manner, he asked his assistant to fetch some Churchill's iodine. Whereupon the German officer drew himself up to his full height and declared that he would have nothing to do with any medicine that bore the Churchill label.

JAMES H. KEITH.

To his own life he brought as first principle the unselfish service of the professional man to the public; he brought also a devotion to ideals and the many abilities needed to translate them into reality; a steadfastness of purpose that was matched only by his conviction that progress follows planning and effort; a deep-grained understanding of human motives and values; a native sense of humor; a talent for leadership that was reinforced with courage, tact and understanding.

In recognition of this man and his manifold contributions to dentistry

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the Chicago Dental Society, of which Dr. Logan was a member and past president, include this memorial in the minutes of this meeting and that a copy of these sentiments, suitably drawn, be presented to members of his family.

DONALD M. GALLIE, SR.  
M. J. PRENDERGAST  
HAROLD W. OPPICE  
ROBERT W. McNULTY  
MARK T. TRUDE

On motion of the Secretary which was severally seconded the resolution was adopted.

The business session was recessed until after the scientific session.

The President then introduced the special guest of the Society, Brigadier General R. H. Mills, head of the Army Dental Corps, who responded with a few remarks pertaining to the inspection made that day of Army and Navy Dental Clinics in the Chicago area, and of the opportunity afforded him to confer with the Director of the Canadian Dental Corps.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Brigadier Gen-

eral Frank M. Lott, Director of the Canadian Dental Corps, who addressed the membership on "Organization and Administration of the Canadian Dental Corps." At the close of General Lott's address the business session was resumed.

The President presented certificates of service to the outgoing Presidents of the eight branch Societies and the retiring officers and directors of the Chicago Dental Society as follows:

Englewood, Jerome L. Wilher; Kenwood-Hyde Park, Elmer Ebert; North Side, Julius W. Ferm; North Suburban, Edwin W. Baumann; Northwest Side, Iver A. Oveson; South Suburban, Peter P. Iagmin; West Side, Joseph F. Porto; West Suburban, Arno L. Brett; Robert I. Humphrey, Director 1940-43; Frank J. Hurlstone, Director 1940-43; Joseph B. Zielinski, Director 1940-43; Harry A. Hartley, Vice-President 1942-43; Harold W. Oppice, Secretary 1941-43; A. C. Kuncl, Treasurer 1942-43.

The President then presented the Society's certificate of service to Past President Glenn E. Cartwright who responded with a few well chosen words. The President then installed the Officers-Elect for the ensuing year as follows:

Joseph B. Zielinski, Treasurer  
Harry A. Hartley, Secretary  
R. A. Larsen, Vice-President  
Leo W. Kremer, President

President-Elect Harold W. Oppice was introduced by President Bray and it was explained that he would be installed as President at the May 1944 meeting. The new President, Dr. Leo W. Kremer, who will officially take office June 1, 1943, was asked to close the meeting and did so by declaring the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
HAROLD W. OPPICE, *Secretary*

# Bulletin of the Committee on Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the University of Illinois

## IX. THE TREATMENT OF BURNS

In no type of injury has there been more controversy regarding therapy than in the treatment of burns. The various agents recommended actually number into the hundreds. Until very recently, there was no agreement as to any par-

ticular method. However, during the past few months, certain concrete data, which arose largely from experiences in the Cocoanut Grove fire, have been isolated.

### PRESSURE DRESSING METHOD OF TREATMENT OF BURNS (PREFERRED METHOD)

The treatment of burns should very definitely be divided into first aid and definitive therapy, largely because these two treatments vary tremendously and because first aid treatment can be of definite value. In general, the material discussed under this heading represents data agreed upon by the National Research Council and recommended by the Army.

#### FIRST AID TREATMENT

(1) It is agreed by all that the administration of liberal doses of morphine is indicated for all burns of significant degree. The average dose of  $1/6$  grain is insufficient. In severe burns where pain is terrific as it usually is, the initial dose may be as great as  $1/2$  grain. Obviously the dose is repeated as indicated.

(2) Remove rings from fingers of burned hands.

(3) Liberal amounts of *sterile boric acid ointment or sterile petrolatum* may be applied to the burned area. This area is then covered with strips of sterile fine mesh gauze (e.g. 44 mesh gauze bandage). Over this layer numerous thicknesses of flat gauze pads are placed and the bandage applied firmly over the dressing. This first aid treatment should be carried out under strict aseptic technic. In reality the attendant should wear a cap and mask and sterile gloves. This

of course may not be practical, but at least he can refrain from talking, and minimize contamination of the burn which must be considered an open wound and subject to contamination from various sources. If boric acid ointment and sterile dressings are not available, the first aid care of the wound may be limited to *covering the burned area with a sterile sheet or its equivalent*. On many occasions a freshly ironed towel may represent the most practical dressing for first aid care.

(4) Although *plasma* in reality should be considered a part of definitive treatment (*as shock therapy*), it should be listed under the first aid care since its immediate administration is so important to the patient's welfare. Details of plasma administration are discussed later. Other shock therapy including lowering of the head may be indicated. However, *heat therapy may be dangerous* in the shock stage, and should be utilized only while the patient is being exposed to cold air.

#### DEFINITIVE TREATMENT

The therapy administered by the physician after first aid treatment has been extended may be considered as definitive treatment. Again we wish to emphasize that a burn must be treated as a wound and therefore must be treated in an aseptic fashion to minimize infection which represents a serious complication.

(1) If boric acid ointment or petro-

Manuscript submitted by Dr. Warren H. Cole, Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery, University of Illinois College of Medicine.

latum has been applied as a first aid measure, it should be removed by solvents such as ether\* or benzene or other mild detergents. The burned area and adjacent skin is then washed gently with soap and water, using a sterile neutral soap. The experiences of the Boston fire convinced us that thorough washing is not necessary in treatment.

(2) *Debridement*, therefore, need not be thorough and should consist of removal of blisters, loose burned epidermis, and dirt or other foreign bodies. Ordinarily this local care of the wound may be conducted without any anesthetic besides a large dose of morphine. If an anesthetic is needed and the patient is not in shock, sodium pentothal will probably be as satisfactory as any. This anesthetic is probably the safest of all the intravenous anesthetics, and though of short duration affords ample time for debridement. However, it should be given only by trained personnel and is contraindicated if shock is present. Many surgeons rely upon the routine morphine therapy to furnish ample sedation for the debridement which, as a matter of fact, should not be of the "thorough" type. *Asepsis* including cap, mask, and sterile gloves must be maintained during debridement and dressings.

(3) After cleaning the area, *boric acid ointment* is applied generously over the burned area. This area is then covered with numerous strips of fine mesh gauze (44 mesh) over which is placed smooth gauze pads or preferably cotton waste to furnish elasticity and maintain even pressure after the *pressure dressing* is applied. A bandage with a certain amount of elasticity is preferable to plain gauze. Stockinet may be used satisfactorily as a bandage, particularly since it has considerable elasticity. Unless the patient develops fever or other evidence of local complications, the dressing need not be disturbed for ten days. Fingers must be bandaged separately.

The principle of the pressure dressing is primarily to afford sufficient pressure to prevent extravasation of fluid

\*Ether and benzene are highly inflammable and must be kept away from open flames.

(plasma) into the tissue beneath the burn and out through the surface of the burn. This becomes very important since depletion of blood volume through loss of plasma is the primary cause of early shock and death. (The role of toxemia from broken down proteins is still controversial, but not generally accepted.) The bandage also minimizes secondary contamination.

(4) As stated above, the *administration of plasma* may be classified as a first aid procedure. However, it is continued on into definitive treatment. The liberal intravenous use of plasma is one of the most important factors in the lowering of the mortality rate following burns. In general, 1000 cc. of plasma should be given during the first 24 hours for each 10 per cent of body surface burned. Likewise, 2000 cc. would be indicated if 20 per cent of the body surface were burned. The Berkow formula, which considers the lower extremities with the buttocks to represent 38 per cent of the body surface; neck and trunk, 38 per cent; and the upper extremities, 18 per cent, may be utilized in this calculation.

Harkins has advised a simple formula based upon hematocrit readings. He recommends the administration of 100 cc. of plasma for each point the hematocrit exceeds a normal of 45. Naturally, under military conditions, it may be impossible to obtain hematocrit readings. A solution of 5 per cent glucose, part of which may contain physiologic saline, must likewise be given intravenously since the patient will usually be vomiting, particularly if the burn is severe. Obviously, oral intake is allowed if vomiting is absent. In badly burned patients, the amount of glucose or saline should not exceed the amount of plasma given during the acute illness.

Blood is not indicated in burns unless there has been a hemorrhage associated with the accident. Burns themselves result in hemoconcentration, in which condition red cells are of no value and in fact harmful.

(5) Sulfonamide therapy should be

instituted if the burn is third degree. An approved method is to give an initial dose of 4 grams of sulfadiazine. After the patient arrives at a hospital or its equivalent where *possible damage to the kidney* can be detected, sulfadiazine may be ordered in doses equal to 1 gram every 4 hours. Under these circumstances ample fluids must be maintained at all times lest serious renal complication develop. If the urine cannot be observed

for possible renal damage, this dose must be cut to one half.

(6) For two or three days sedatives will be indicated in relatively large amounts, utilizing morphine, codeine, or equivalent drugs as indicated.

(7) Tetanus antitoxin should be administered in all third degree burns sustained in a way in which contamination even of the slightest amount has been possible.

## TANNIC ACID METHOD OF TREATMENT

The tannic acid treatment is a satisfactory method recommended (with certain reservations as described) as an alternate method by the Army and National Research Council.

When Davidson introduced the *tannic acid method* for treatment of burns, it was accepted quite generally, because it produced a thick coagulum which seemed to protect the burned area from infection without, and likewise sealed the surface of the wound so that there was very little escape of plasma from the burned site. The chief disadvantage of the tannic acid method was due to the fact that infection frequently developed under the coagulum. Since the coagulum or eschar was brownish-black and opaque, this collection of pus could not be seen, but would have to be identified because of fever and other manifestations of infection. Naturally, when pus collects under the eschar, drainage must be instituted by cutting it away and allowing the pus to drain out.

Due to observations that were reported during the past year or two, doubt was cast upon the use of tannic acid because of hepatic insufficiency which seemed to develop in a relatively high percentage of patients on whom the tannic acid method was used. It has likewise been suggested that tannic acid is irritating to the epithelium and might even destroy certain small remaining islands which might survive under a different type of therapy. This also is somewhat controversial.

It must be emphasized that *tannic acid*

*should not be used on hands, fingers, face, or genitals.* If tannic acid is used on the fingers, the resultant coagulum may become so fixed as to impair the blood supply to the terminal end of the finger in cases where swelling is considerable.

It must also be emphasized that the tannic acid method must not be used if the burn has been sustained *longer than 12 hours* previous to the time of treatment, because infection is so apt to develop under the eschar. In such cases, the pressure dressing method or an open method of treatment is much more desirable.

## TECHNIC OF TANNIC ACID TREATMENT

A moderate amount of debridement, consisting of excision of the loose pieces of epithelium, removal of dirt and foreign bodies, and gentle brief cleansing of the burned area and surrounding skin with soap and water is performed as in most other methods of treatment. A freshly prepared 10 per cent aqueous solution of tannic acid is sprayed over the burned area. This is followed immediately by spraying the area with a freshly mixed solution containing equal parts of 10 per cent tannic acid and 10 per cent silver nitrate. This latter mixture is sprayed over the burned area every half hour for four or five treatments. Since the mixture of tannic acid and silver nitrate is not stable upon standing for any length of time, a 10 per cent solution of silver nitrate may be used alternately with tannic acid. No more local therapy is

needed, but caution should be taken to prevent contamination of the burned area. No dressing is applied, but a tent is usually draped over the patient's bed with one or two electric light bulbs to maintain sufficient heat for comfort. Sheets should be changed frequently,

and freshly ironed ones used, or sterile towels placed on them at the site of the burn to prevent contamination.

Naturally, liberal amounts of plasma with administration of fluids and adequate sedation are advised in the tannic acid method as in any other method.

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT

Under this heading will be mentioned a few of the better known methods which are still being used, particularly in civilian practice in isolated clinics.

### TRIPLE DYE METHOD

Appreciating the fact that certain dyes were active against various pyogenic organisms, several years ago Aldrich recommended the application of certain dyes (particularly gentian violet) to burned areas. Since Aldrich's original contribution, solutions of numerous dyes have been tried and recommended. A mixture commonly used is a 1 per cent aqueous solution of gentian violet, a 1 per cent solution of brilliant green, and a 0.1 per cent solution of neutral acriflavine (Devine). A mixture of dyes is recommended, because gentian violet is active against gram-positive organisms and many of the other dyes active against gram negative organisms.

### TRIETHANOLAMINE

In addition to tannic acid as already described, numerous agents capable of producing eschars have been recommended. Of this group a solution of 3 per cent sulfadiazine in triethanolamine (Pickrell) is the most popular. It produces a flexible transparent eschar which acts as a bacteriostatic protective covering, and counteracts plasma loss as does tannic acid. It is sprayed on the burned area (previously cleansed) in a manner similar to that in use for tannic acid.

### PARAFFIN OR WAX TREATMENT

Numerous mixtures of paraffin and wax have been advised for application to the burned area. Naturally, the cleansing process already described should be

carried out first. The wax mixture is then sprayed on the burned area. Most of these mixtures are designed to solidify at body temperature and to be liquid at a temperature a few degrees above body temperature. By heating the mixture a few degrees above body temperature, it will liquefy and then can be sprayed on the burned area. It will then solidify upon contact with the burned surface. Some of these mixtures contain a variable amount of a sulfonamide such as sulfa-nilamide or sulfadiazine, usually in quantities up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The chief disadvantage of this method of treatment is that in spite of the sulfonamide suspended in the wax mixture, there is very little antiseptic action exerted against infection.

### SULFA-FILM<sup>®</sup>

Recently one of the pharmaceutical companies submitted a paper-like film to be used as a protective cover over the burned area. This film is made by making a mixture of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent sulfa-nilamide or sulfadiazine with methyl cellulose. The film dries to a tough paper consistency which can be sterilized and is so tough that it does not break readily. It is applied with aseptic precautions after the local area has been cleansed, and a pressure dressing applied over it. This film prevents adherence of dressings to the wound and adds to the patient's comfort. It adheres gently but is removed without pain. If collections of fluid (i.e. pus) collect under the film, it can be seen readily since the film is fairly transparent when moistened. The blister area may be excised allowing the escape of the pus and a "cold patch" of sulfa-film placed over the incised area under aseptic precautions.

## LATE TREATMENT OF BURNS

The methods described in the preceding pages for the most part represent therapy for the acute stage of burns when shock and infection are such important factors in the seriously burned patients. Plasma and fluids are directed against shock, whereas the aseptic care of the wound and sulfonamide therapy are directed against the infection.

Therapy for infection must be maintained as long as granulating areas (resulting from destruction of skin) are present, but it is well known that after 8 or 10 days the damaged incurred by infected granulating areas is much less than during the first few days, before a fibroblastic barrier has been produced in the granulating base. Therefore, the contractures resulting from the healing of the granulating areas are perhaps more important than the infection after 10 days or more have lapsed since injury, although it must be emphasized that without aseptic care and specific therapy the *infection role is important, and may be sufficient to cause death*, particularly if large granulating areas are exposed to infection.

*Because of the serious consequences of scar contractures and the deleterious effects of the chronic infection, it therefore becomes important to eliminate the granulating areas as soon as possible.* This is accomplished by skin grafts, but not until the necrotic tissue has sloughed away, leaving a smooth healthy granulating base. Rarely can this prerequisite be achieved in less than 10 days after injury. Although immediate complete debridement of the burned tissue with skin graft at the time of injury has been advised, this therapy has not been accepted generally because it is so difficult to determine the extent of third degree destruction versus second degree damage. This inability to distinguish accurately between third and second degree damage is very important, because in the latter case healing will take place without skin graft.

As stated, one should adopt the prin-

ciple of grafting the granulating areas as soon as possible, particularly since depletion of blood proteins, renal damage, duodenal ulcer, and other complications may likewise result from failure to cover the granulating areas with the least possible delay.

The most desirable of the various types of grafts available is the Thiersch graft, although on certain occasions pedicle grafts are indicated. Whole thickness grafts (Wolfe) are not adaptable since they will rarely "take" even though the infection on the granulating base has been reduced to a minimum. Pinch grafts take more readily than any other type of graft, but the regenerated epithelium between the grafts is too thin to withstand the wear of ordinary function.

For practical purposes, the infection of the granulating base must always be reduced to a minimum before grafting. Years of experience have finally taught us that application of antiseptics to the granulating base is not as effective in reducing infection as is the application of sterile wet dressings, using sterile physiology saline solution. These are changed once or twice per day. After the necrotic tissue has sloughed away, the granulating areas can be "cleaned up" sufficiently well in 3 or 4 days to allow grafting. To be reasonably certain of a "take," a culture of the granulating base is taken. If colonies of streptococci or other pathogenic bacteria are obtained in a significant number on culture, much of the graft may be lost. On such occasions, a sulfonamide (preferably sulfadiazine in doses equal to 60 to 90 grains per day) is given orally for a few days. Sulfonamides (sulfadiazine or sulfanilamide) may also be used locally. Sulfanilamide is probably more desirable than sulfadiazine for this purpose because the latter is so insoluble. In either case the amount of sulfonamide sprinkled on the granulating surface must not exceed 10 grams per day since these drugs are ab-

(Continued on page 27)

# EDITORIAL

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## EVIDENT INEQUALITY IN ARMY COMMISSIONS

Recent estimates indicate that there are 37,000 physicians and 11,000 dentists in the Army, a ratio of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. It is believed that the number of dentists will be increased to 17,000 by the end of 1943 which means that about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the nation's active dentists will be in uniform.

While there has been a rapid expansion of the Dental Corps along with the Medical Corps, the promotions in rank of dental officers have not borne the same relation to the increase in the size of the Dental Corps as the increase in the number of high ranking medical officers has to the increase in the Medical Corps. The Army Medical Corps at present has one Major General—the Surgeon General—and 31 Brigadier Generals, while the Dental Corps has but one Brigadier General. Similar discrepancies exist in other grades of rank. An act was passed by Congress in 1917 which stipulated "Hereafter The Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grade and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion and allowances of officers of corresponding grade in the Medical Corps, including the right to retirement as in the case of other officers." Why the number of high ranking officers in the Dental Corps should be so unequal in proportion to the number in the Medical Corps is far from clear.

Dental Service has become a large and important part of military health service and needs adequate and understanding administration. Reports are numerous on the tremendous volume of service that the Army Dental Corps is called upon to give because of the low standard of dental fitness now required for induction. Brigadier General Mills, at a press conference during his recent visit to Chicago, said that 81 per cent of teeth extracted are being replaced by suitable substitutes. In May, 1942, the Army Dental Corps constructed 5,000 dentures; to exceed that number in a monthly period seemed impossible. But in March, 1943, 50,250 dentures were delivered to United States soldiers. Other treatments have increased correspondingly. The task of supplying material and equipment as well as personnel for such a volume of operations for the fighting units throughout the world without severely interfering with civilian practice constitutes a major problem.

Brigadier General Lott, the Chief of the Canadian Dental Corps, in his address to the Chicago Dental Society, maintains that one of the several advantages that autonomy has given the Canadian Dental Corps, which is entirely separated from the Medical Corps, is equality in rank promotions for the sister professions. The Brigadier implied that promotions in dental rank might be slow and inadequate if the medical department controlled the appointments. In the United States the dental profession in general, as well as in the Army, has sought cooperation with and appreciation of the importance of dentistry in health service from the medical profession. Progress has been made, particularly in recent years. We hope that the present Army inequality is not an indication of a retrogressive attitude or a violation of trust but rather that it is a result of the present emergency.—*Robert G. Kesel.*

# LETTERS

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*Editor's Note: The following letter was received by both Doctors Sidney Asher and Arthur A. Dalberg from the Bowman Dairy Company in response to their objection to advertising copy which the Company prepared in connection with the Dental Health Week sponsored by the Dental Hygiene Institute. Both members saw preliminary copies of the ad and protested. The advertisement published in the metropolitan newspapers was modified.*

Dear Doctor:

Thank you so much for telephoning us to register your complaint against the proof of the Dental Health Week advertisement which we recently sent you. Your telephone call prompted us to do just as you suggested, namely, remove the curlicues and drill from the advertising illustrations, which might tend to divert prospective patients from your dental chairs. We feel especially indebted to you for having brought this matter to our attention.

We liked the advertisement as prepared for us by our advertising agency. Unfortunately, neither they nor we possessed that knowledge of dental psychology which should have warned us to avoid the pitfall of the drill.

We hope this advertisement will not only promote the use of BOWMAN milk but also further the cause which the Dental Hygiene Society hopes to promote during Dental Health Week.

Yours very truly,  
Advertising Manager.

Dear Doctor Bray:

Those of us in the armed forces do not have the opportunity of attending dental meetings and sometimes feel we are getting a bit behind on current subjects.

We have thirty dental officers at Chanute Field, Illinois where I am stationed. We set aside an hour a week

which we devote to current dental material. I would like to know if you know of any clinicians who would come to the field and present their material. Of greatest interest would be oral surgery, acrylics, denture and amalgam techniques. We could use any movie films that anyone would be willing to loan. We have a 16 mm. projector with a sound outfit. I regret that we cannot offer to pay these men but we can offer them meals and quarters for the night if they wish to stay over night.

I would very much appreciate it if you would give this matter your consideration.

The field is one hundred and twenty miles from Chicago, close to Urbana and can be reached by Illinois Central Railroad.

With my very best regards.

Sincerely yours,  
Charlie Sarsoun,  
Chanute Field, Ill.

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## BRIGADIER GENERAL KIRK NOMINATED SURGEON GENERAL

The nomination of Norman I. Kirk to be Surgeon General of the Army with the rank of major general has been sent to the Senate by the President. General Kirk, who is 55 years old, was until recently commanding general of the Percy L. Jones General Hospital in Battle Creek, Mich. He was formerly chief of the surgical service at the Army Medical Center at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He entered the army medical corps in 1913 with the rank of first lieutenant. He is to succeed Major Gen. James C. Magee, whose term expires on June 1.

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*Buy Bonds*

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# Minimum Equipment for Medical Officers Ordered Overseas

The following list of equipment for officers ordered overseas was prepared by Major Albert L. Delaney of the Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, New York, in collaboration with Major Norman J. Pyle, V. C., and Captain David A. Hornby, A. C.:

The first thought of an officer ordered to overseas duty is "What, in the nature of personal equipment, shall I take?" This will depend in a large measure as to whether you are to go by air or by water. Having traveled both ways, I have listed a minimum that, under most conditions, may be considered a maximum.

First, set your house in order. Execute a power of attorney to one you trust to handle your affairs in your absence. Blank forms for this can be had from the Adjutant General's representative at your camp.

Secondly, make the necessary allotments. Arrange your insurance, both government and private.

Next your will. Owing to differences in state laws, consult a competent lawyer from your home state and have him write the will.

"Keep your mouth shut." This applies from the time you get your orders until you are discharged. Impress your family that you cannot tell them anything and therefore they are not to ask.

Now we come to equipment:

1. Bed roll: Get an air mattress if you can. Do not get kapok. I had one and threw it away.

2. Caps: two field caps (one winter and one summer) and one garrison.

3. Blouse: one.

4. Pants: two olive drab wool, and two cotton khaki; "pinks" optional.

5. Socks: six pair cotton or wool. I favor light wool, as this absorbs perspiration.

6. Shoes: one pair dress shoes, one pair general issue shoes. (Be sure to carry one box of shoe polish.)

7. Shirts: two olive drab wool (not pink or dark green); three cotton khaki.

8. Tie: two regulation type.

9. Insignia: three full sets.

10. Field jacket: one wool lined.

11. Raincoat: one good one; not a trench coat.

12. Overcoat: one olive drab; not the dress coat.

13. Underwear: six shorts, six undershirts; two sets should be wool.

14. Handkerchiefs: six.

15. Sweater: one wool pull-over type, preferably khaki.

16. Razor blades: ten packages.

17. Soap: four bars.

18. Shaving soap: one cake; not tubes or jars. Cakes do not "squash."

19. Tooth powder: one can; cans do not "squash."

20. Mirror: one medium size.

21. Housewife: Be sure to have about six needles, black, white, khaki thread.

22. Cigarettes: four cartons.

23. Towels: one face, two bath.

24. Watch: general issue or your own, but it must keep accurate time.

25. Knife: pocket, one good one.

26. Tool kit: A small leather kit is on the market which weighs about 8 ounces and has a hammer, screwdriver, corkscrew and pair of pliers, each of which fits onto a heavy knife handle. It certainly helps.

27. Cigaret lighter: one.

28. Cigaret lighter fluid: one can.

29. Cards, playing: two packs.

30. Money: \$100 average, not more than \$150.

31. Writing material: one tablet; one package of envelopes.

32. Sunglasses: optional. If you get them, get good ones costing \$5 to \$10.

33. Radio set: Leave it at home.

34. Games: Use your judgment, but usually "no."

35. Ball of stout twine.

36. Pan, rubber: This is on the usual list, but don't take it. Use your helmet. Helmet can be used to scrub up for an emergency operation, incidentally.

37. Gloves, regulation only: one pair.

38. Camera: banned by regulation. Many army personnel have them. Must take your own films.

39. Footlockers: I understand these are on the way out. Use a barracks bag. If you fold your clothes carefully, the barracks bag works fine.

40. Handbag: Get a "volpack" type bag. This carries a "world of stuff," keeps creases in the trousers and is not heavy. The type issued by the Air Corps has a "stiffener" in it and this takes up too much room and weight. Get the loose ones. Marry your musette bag. Don't ever let it get away from you. In it carry an extra shirt, change of sox and underwear, one handkerchief and your last orders.

41. Keep all your orders in one place and fastened together.

42. Keep your pay data card and Adjutant General's Office identification card with you at all times.

43. Use the V mail rather than a regular letter.

44. Atlas: one small one but good one on  
*(Continued on page 29)*

# **Bill Amending Dental Practice Act Introduced Into Illinois State Senate**

## **Legislative Committee Asks Members to Seek Support of Representatives**

Senator Thomas P. Gunning has introduced Senate Bill No. 402 into the State Legislature to amend the Dental Practice Act. The amendment is being sought to obviate the possibility of dental laboratories advertising the sale of dentures directly to the public. The recent ruling of the Appellate Court which permits individuals performing acts under Subsection F, Section 5 to acquire a personal exemption which enables them to advertise, notwithstanding the fact that the dentist, upon whose order or prescription appliances are made, are prohibited from doing so. The new bill introduces a new section that redefines the duties of the dentist and the limitations of the laboratory.

### **LABORATORY REGULATIONS**

The laboratory section reads as follows:

Sec. 5a. Dentists licensed and registered under this Act may employ or engage the services of any person, firm or corporation to construct or repair prosthetic dentures, bridges, or other replacements for a part of a tooth, a tooth, or teeth; however, it is unlawful for persons, firms or corporations so employed or engaged, to advertise in any manner the appliances constructed or repaired, or the services rendered in the construction, repair or alteration thereof, except, that persons, firms or corporations so employed may announce in trade journals and professional publications which circulate among members of the dental profession their names, the locations or places of their business, their office hours, telephone numbers, and the fact that they are engaged in the construction, reproduction or repair of such appliances, together with such display advertisements as disclose the character and application of their work, and persons, firms, or corporations so

employed or engaged may furnish to licensed dentists information regarding their products, materials, uses and prices therefore. Announcements may also be made by business card, in business and telephone directories, and by signs located upon the premises wherein the place of business is situated, but announcements made by business card or in business and telephone directories and signs shall not contain any amount as a price or fee for the services rendered, or for any material or materials used or to be used, or any picture or other reproduction of a human head, mouth, denture or specimen of dental work or any other media calling attention of the public to their business.

### **OTHER FEATURES**

The proposed amendment not only seeks to make more rigid that portion of the Act which prohibits dental laboratories from advertising to the public but has several other provisions. It would eliminate that portion of the Act that permits dentists to announce reduced fees in times of economic stress. It also adds to the list of offenses that constitute grounds for revocation of license and makes it illegal for a dentist to display an illuminated sign.

### **APPROVAL**

This Bill has the approval and support of the Department of Health of the State of Illinois, the Department of Registration and Education and the Dental Laboratory Association. Dr. Luther W. Hughes, Chairman of the Legislation and Law Enforcement Committee, urges the members of the Chicago Dental Society to request the support of their various State Representatives for this legislation. The bill has been referred to the Licensing and Miscellany Committee of the Senate.

# NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

## JOURNAL OF ORAL SURGERY NEEDS ILLINOIS SUPPORT

The Journal of Oral Surgery, which is being published by the American Dental Association in response to an apparent wide spread demand, needs support from the dentists of Illinois. According to the central office of the American Dental Association there are to date only 146 subscriptions from Illinois. This magazine is published quarterly and the first two issues, January and April, have received favorable American Dental Association, there are comment from those who know good journalism. It is written for the general practitioner as well as the specialist and contains timely articles on such subjects as: *Removal of Hypodermic Needles, Use of Sulfa Drugs, Local Anesthesia Problems*. Those in charge of the publication are anxious to obtain the number of readers that it merits. Subscriptions are \$5.00 per year and should be sent to the American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago.

## ILLINOIS STATE DENTAL SOCIETY HOLDS 79TH MEETING

Total registration at the recent meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society held in Peoria was 830. Five hundred eighty-two dentists registered and their comments indicated that the meeting was a success despite the wartime restrictions. Frank J. Hurlstone of Chicago was installed as president of the Society, for the year 1943-44, at the close of the session. Dr. L. H. Jacob of Peoria was reappointed as secretary and Dr. R. W. McNulty of Chicago as treasurer. At the annual business meeting, Wednesday evening, May 12, Ned Arganbright of Freeport was made president-elect and Wilfred S. Peters of Peoria, the jovial and efficient chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee was

elected vice-president. Four new members were elected to the Executive Council to serve for three year terms. They are Robert J. Pollock of Chicago and R. B. Mundell of Winnetka, for the Chicago District; H. C. Burt of La Salle, for the Northwestern District; Howard A. Moreland, of Cairo, for the Southern District. Delegates and alternates to represent the Illinois State Dental Society at the next meeting of the American Dental Association at Cincinnati in October were named. They are:

### DELEGATES

Frank J. Hurlstone, Chicago; N. A. Arganbright, Freeport; L. H. Jacob, Peoria; R. W. McNulty, Chicago; H. W. Oppice, Chicago; Earl P. Boulger, Chicago; William E. Mayer, Evanston; William P. Schoen, Chicago; James A. Nowlan, Chicago; Harry A. Hartley, Chicago; Luther W. Hughes, Harvey; Harold W. Welch, Chicago; Robert I. Humphrey, Chicago; Glenn E. Cartwright, Chicago; R. G. Nicholson, Aurora; H. C. Burt, LaSalle; Ben H. Sherrard, Rock Island; H. C. Brown, Bloomington; John W. Green, Springfield; H. M. Tarpley, Quincy; Lloyd H. Dodd, Decatur; W. J. Gonwa, Christian; Neil D. Vedder, Carrollton and C. S. Kurz, Carlyle.

### ALTERNATES

Frank A. Farrell, Chicago; James H. Keith, Evanston; Robert J. Wells, Chicago; S. R. Kleiman, Chicago; B. Placek, Chicago; S. M. Rakow, Chicago; Leo W. Kremer, Chicago; Edwin W. Baumann, Arlington Heights; Joseph B. Zielinski, Chicago; Jerome Wilher, Chicago; Elmer M. Ebert, Chicago; Ernest Goldhorn, Chicago; A. C. Willman, Kankakee; J. W. Zelko, Joliet;

# NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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H. Lyle Acton, Sterling; Charles S. Helm, Rockford; Clarke E. Chamberlain, Peoria; A. W. Peterson, Bloomington; J. J. Donelan, Springfield; R. W. McLellan, Carthage; G. W. Akerly, Milford; L. G. McMillan, Danville; H. A. Moreland, Cairo and J. E. Mahoney, Wood River.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in May at Springfield, Illinois.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ALUMNI GOLF OUTING

The alumni of the University of Illinois College of Dentistry will hold their annual golf tournament and a dinner honoring the graduating class, Wednesday, June 9. The Itasca Country Club has been selected as the place. It approximates the Itasca station of The Milwaukee Road, which runs frequent train service. The graduating students, most of whom will enter the armed forces within a month, will be special guests at the dinner in the evening. Tickets for golf and a steak dinner cost \$4.00. Dinner tickets only are \$2.50.

## NORTHWESTERN DENTAL ALUMNI DAYS JUNE 8 and 9

On Tuesday, June 8 the Northwestern University Dental School will hold its annual clinic day for the alumni. Clinics will be given throughout the day. The featured speaker will be James Robinson, who will discuss "Practice Management." The usual evening banquet has been cancelled. The alumni are invited to participate in the annual golf tournament at Westward Ho Country Club on Wednesday, June 9.

## KENWOOD-HYDE PARK BRANCH OUTING JUNE 2

The members of the Kenwood-Hyde Park Branch of the Chicago Dental

Society are to hold an outing at Lincolnshire Country Club, Wednesday, June 2. Grover Schubert, Chairman of the Golf Committee, says that transportation to the Club may be had via the I. C. The train leaves the loop at 11:08 and stops at 53rd and 63rd Streets. It will be met by buses at the Lincoln Highway Station (211th Street). The rail fare is 52 cents round trip. The No. 1 course will be played and the price for the golf and seven course steak dinner is \$4.00. Those who do not play golf but who attend the dinner will be charged \$2.50. A number of prizes have been secured to reward the best competitors. A whole day of sports will be conducted including swimming in the large pool which will be open all day.

## BOND DRIVE EXTENDED THROUGH JUNE

The Minute Man drive to secure pledges for the purchase of War Bonds from dentists throughout the state of Illinois is to be continued during the month of June.

The Treasury Department is disappointed with the effectiveness of the drive to date, according to Mr. R. J. Magill, a Chicago representative of the United States Treasury Department War Savings Staff. However, there was some delay in getting the drive underway because of the failure to get the proper pledge forms into the possession of the district captains and their committee-men. The Treasury Department hopes that the response during June will multiply many times the number of pledges secured in May.

## DR. JAMES G. NELSON 1889-1943

Dr. James G. Nelson, an associate member of the Chicago Dental Society,  
*(Continued on page 27)*

# NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

## ENGLEWOOD NEWS

Help! Help! The shortage of items for this column has just about precipitated a serious and bewildering case of literary stasis. Even our faithful lieutenants of gossip and prattle seem to have taken to the woods, perhaps mutinied, or just simply ran out of gas. Maybe a direct appeal to the bourgeoisie of Englewood might solve the problem. Well, anyhow fellows the success and interest of this column depends on you. Let's keep it alive! Call or send your contributions to the various branch correspondents. They will be gratefully appreciated . . . Ted Lindholm, chairman of the golf committee, announces Wednesday, June 23 as the day of Englewood's annual golf meet. This event will be held at the Navajo Country Club. More details will be forthcoming in the next issue of *THE REVIEW* . . . George Bone, newly elected vice-president of the branch, has undergone a major operation recently at the Chicago Memorial Hospital. He is coming along very well . . . C. A. Sinard has been accepted and commissioned as Lt. (j.g.) in the Dental Corps of the Navy . . . O. M. Stewart and son are spending a leisurely two weeks fishing somewhere in Northern Wisconsin . . . Among those of Englewood who attended the state meeting in Peoria on May 10, were Jerry Wilher, Jim Nowlan, Bill Shippee, J. L. Lace, Ernest Goldhorn, H. J. Tharp, R. N. Tanis, E. A. Werre and Paul Kanchier. Dr. C. R. McFarland is now practicing in Tucson, Arizona.—*R. C. Van Dam, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

## WEST SUBURBAN

Joe Lestina and *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW* are words which have become synonymous in the thoughts of the West Suburban branch members. I am sure

that none of us realize the time and energy he expended in faithfully reporting our doings during his years as branch correspondent. Certainly we owe Joe a great deal and it is our hope that he can bask in a blissful "no deadline to make" atmosphere with the knowledge that we appreciate the terrifically swell job he has done. "Scoop," here's to you! ! ! There must be something "catching" in being near a "working" *REVIEW* scribe. For a year North Suburban's Fred Barich has been struggling over his "copy" in a glassed-in office at N.U.D.S., just five steps from my torture chamber. I should have known there was a reason for the plate glass and stayed outside the area of quarantine, but I managed to stick my nose in often enough to come out with printers' ink in my veins. Now having contracted the "disease," I will do my darndest to record my symptoms for public consumption twice each month.

Miss Josephine Bessems, Director of the Dental Hygiene Institute, and Donald Bartlett, Manager of the dental division of the Abbott Laboratories were guests at the Round Table meeting on May 18. Miss Bessems' scrap book and report on the results of Dental Health Week, which was sponsored by the Institute, certainly were eye openers. We couldn't classify Dental Health Week as anything less than a "wow." Congratulations on a swell job. Dr. Bartlett rounded out the program with a fresh view on the positions of the dentist, the pharmacist, and the pharmaceutical house. Altogether a fine program . . . With Wayne Slaughter's presentation of "Plastic Surgery," the Round Table officers completed their tenure of office. The way these boys have been keeping things going is something to be proud of, and fellows, we are proud of you. The new Round Table officers are: Chairman, Fred Hawkins; Vice Chairman, George Welk; Secretary-Treasurer,

John Dumelow; and Program Chairman, Joe Lestina. Keep up the good work ! ! ! . . . Henry Westaby is the new Chairman of the West Suburban monthly meeting programs . . . Seems to me there were more fellows in Peoria than there were here at home. Everyone reports a nice meeting and a fine time. Harry Nortell and C. A. Hanson had their wives in tow. The Hansons vacationed the rest of a rainy week at Starved Rock State Park . . . The district Rotarian meeting at Moline was attended by L. W. McNamara . . . A recent grad and newlywed, George Vlemink, is a new addition to Dick Quiter's Elmhurst dental suite . . . New ranks for Bill Vopata and Dewey Jackson. The former is now a captain and the latter has added a half stripe to become Lt. Commander . . . Our latest addition to the Army Dental Corps, Ogden Frank, reports that he is in the Station Hospital of a camp as big as all Texas—Camp Hood . . . Glad to report that Carl N. Pederson is much improved and now at home after spending ten days at West Suburban . . . Al Kuncil almost joined "Pete" as a convalescent after escorting Brigadier General F. M. Lott around Chicago all day . . . We are waiting for the house warming at Stanley Danhauer's new River Forest home . . . Watch for a golfing date late this month! —*Karl von der Heydt, Branch Correspondent.*

#### NORTHWEST

This issue of THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW ushers in the year of 1943-44. Sam Goodfriend, the new president, announces the appointment of Pete Wlodkowski as chairman of the program committee for the coming year. . . . The choice of a location has come up for discussion again. At the moment, the Terminal Restaurant in Logan Square is the first choice. All suggestions for a meeting place will be welcomed by the Board of Directors of the branch . . . A number of Northwest branch members attended the meeting of the State

society. Seen in the lobby of the Pere Marquette were Irv Neer, Mark Spencer, Frank Biedka, Joe Zielinski, Ben Davidson, Bob Placek, LaMar Harris, LeRoy Kurth and Glenn Cartwright . . . Glenn appeared on the opening morning program to discuss the speech of the outgoing president, Neil Vedder . . . Joe Zielinski was installed as treasurer of the Chicago Dental Society, at its last meeting, and Iver Oveson took his place as the representative of the Northwest branch on the Board of Directors . . . Harry Harnick reports that his son has been assigned to the Air Force at Atlantic City . . . Mark Spencer still shows traces of the coat of tan acquired during a two week stay in Miami . . . Miss Bessems of the Dental Hygiene Institute was a guest at the final meeting of the branch . . . If you are interested in making your own impression material, consult the April edition of the A.D.A. Journal . . . Bob Placek at Humboldt 2575 will receive all news items that you might wish to have appear in print.—*Waldemar A. Link, Branch Correspondent.*

#### NORTH SIDE

Hear ye! Hear ye! As the result of a wager a man stood on London Bridge all day offering guineas at a shilling a piece; but at nightfall no sales. Don't you pass up a good thing. Jack Besser, chairman of the Sports Committee, is offering you a day at the Illinois Country Club, June 23—all day golf, fine comradeship, and a huge dinner, and all for \$3.50 (luncheon 80c). Who Will Buy! Who Will Buy! . . . Russell Boothe, chairman of the Program Committee, is laying plans for some interesting meetings next winter . . . Harold Welch spent a month at Miami Beach, Florida, storing energy for the summer . . . Art Blim has been ill and away from his office ten days . . . Ansel Conarty had an infected eye which kept him away from the chair a few days . . . Mel Zinser is growing a Victory garden near Lake Delavan, and the constant rain has him

down . . . Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Ashley report that their daughter, Dr. Helen Ashley Stopple, and Army Captain Bill Stopple are the parents of a baby girl, their third child, born at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, May 6 . . . Paul Schoen will report to the Army at Denver, Colorado, in June. His brother Army Captain Phil Schoen is stationed at Carlyle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Lt. C. M. Lachmann and family are now stationed at Gulfport, Mississippi, where he is senior dental officer . . . Army letters or news of the North Side members in service is solicited for this column.—*Z. D. Ford, Branch Correspondent.*

#### SOUTH SUBURBAN

How did you fellows like getting out in the air again? So far I haven't heard of a single case of collapse with the exception of Taylor Bell. That guy is so busy dashing back and forth between his two offices that he forgets to breathe half the time. The fresh air of spring (?) must be quite a shock to him. There are cases such as those of divers and high altitude pilots who get slaphappy on an overdose of oxygen . . . Now that our bond campaign is over, how many of you can answer yes to the question, "Did I buy all the bonds I might have?" By the time you read this the results should be in, and we can find out how South Suburban ranked as compared with the other branches . . . The 31st of May usually marks the beginning of the summer period, and when we think of summer, we usually think of vacation. Not being able to use the old jalopy will kind of cramp our style as far as golfing, fishing, and picnicking go. I wonder what diversion or substitute we are going to make when the thermometer reads 100 in the shade? If any of you fellows leave town, please drop me a note so we can give you a write-up in our column . . . There must be some of you thinking of taking another kind of vacation now that the age limit for dentists has been raised to 42. A compensation for entering the armed services is that

most of you will look so handsome in a uniform, especially if there are captain's bars or an oak leaf on the shoulders . . . Here's to a nice long and happy summer, and don't forget to keep in touch with me as to what you do and where you go.—*H. C. Gornstein, Branch Correspondent.*

#### NORTH SUBURBAN

Whenever the city of Peoria is mentioned, a deluge pours through my brain. At the State Dental Meeting in the fore part of May, history and weather conditions repeated themselves. It appears that the boys from downstate could choose a more appropriate time for their meeting. By way of suggestion, how would the first week in December work out? At that time the geese would have pulled out for southern climes and the rain would have been transformed into snowflakes. Snowdrifts might be preferable to mud-holes and pseudo-lakes, and to the ardent golfer this situation would lend itself as an unusual hazard at any downstate meeting. It might be worth trying, as Churchill would say. Speaking of golf, one of our North Suburbanites, who is qualified physically for just such emergencies, romped off with the prize. Aside from his long legs, which stood him in good stead while wading through the fairways, traps, and greens, a certain element called luck clung to his being chosen. Bob Lasater is the fine golfer who won the championship. Another golfer who forgot his hipboots was Lyn Stephenson. This oversight probably cost him a prize. The other hydrophytes presented at the aquacade were John McGuire, Harry Chronquist and Paul Wilcox . . . Otto Brasmer's son, Bill, who majored in dramatics at college has turned to journalistic pursuits in the Army. He is a feature writer for the Camp Maxey newspaper which in itself is a sizeable publication . . . Zenas Shafer passed out the smokes after a second son arrived to disturb the household. Richard was the name chosen for the new arrival. Mrs. Shafer and Zenas

are doing nicely, thank you . . . The California State board, inadvertently and unexpectedly, became some of Jeff Schroeder's business while he was touring the West Coast area. He was inveigled into enrolling at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in order to discover the key to that sanctum sanctorum of all dental boards. He found it and was well on the way to success when illness necessitated his withdrawal, after two days of writing theory exams. His experience was unique and interesting. Anyone who might be interested in the technic may contact Jeff for full particulars . . . Waldo Urban's brother Pete, who happens to be a dentist also, is visiting the Urbans while on leave from the Army. Brother Pete has been filling teeth for Uncle Sam for two years now, so that should make him eligible for the D.S.C., or something. He is stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, with the 2nd Army, and is known as Major Pete Urban, D.C. U. S. Army . . . Joe Bicuspid is wondering when the new correspondent will be appointed by President Fonda. He hopes that it will be toot sweet,—the tooter the sweeter.—*Frederick T. Barich, Branch Correspondent.*

#### **WEST SIDE**

Dr. Joseph Porto, captain of the West Side Branch War Bond Committee wishes to thank all its members for their loyal support, as well as the other members who participated in the Dental War Bond Drive. Now that we have the ball rolling, let us give it more momentum by digging deeper into our money-bags, and thereby dig a deeper grave for the Axis and the Japs . . . Dr. Earl Boulger was named as a Delegate to the American Dental Association by the Illinois State Dental Society. Our two Sams, Dr. Rakow and Dr. Kleiman, have been appointed as alternate delegates . . . Lt. Macaluso was one of the earliest arrivals in North Africa, and liked his assignment there very much. Recently he arrived in Chicago, en route to Arizona,

where he expects to recuperate . . . The West Siders were well represented at the Peoria meeting, which had a very large attendance. Not anticipating such a turn-out for the banquet, many were obliged to eat in the cocktail lounge. This group had the extra benefit of having some cabaret entertainment which compensated for their having to stand later, in the hallway outside of the banquet hall, in order to hear the fine speakers . . . Captain Arthur I. Jirka was transferred from Camp Campbell, Kentucky, to Camp MacKall, North Carolina. At the present time he is Administrative Officer of the Dental Clinic there . . . Lt. S. Kanter, D.C. Army Airfield, Amarillo, Texas, attended the Illinois Dental Society Meeting, while on detached service . . . Ben Gorsky received his honorable discharge, has since married, and now has his office at Crawford and Wilcox. Say, Ben, maybe your hardest battles are to come in the future. They tell me marriage is not a success unless you have a few spats . . . Uninvited guests broke into the home of William K. Bingaman on the eve of May 18, helping themselves to jewelry, clothing, and most disastrous of all, taking the doctor's choice cigars . . . Please phone your news as soon as possible, to Dr. S. D. Kretshmer, Van Buren 3678.—*Frank J. Kropik, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

#### **KENWOOD HYDE PARK**

Bob Kreiner did not officiate as Master of Ceremonies at our final May meeting. Bob recently was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Army Dental corps. At the present time he is stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas . . . Our newly elected treasurer, Les Butler, reported for duty at Camp Custer, Michigan. Dr. Mike Levin was elected to fill the vacancy created by Lt. Butler's call to active service. We understand that Les will soon be transferred to Camp Ellis, near Peoria . . . Capt. George Englert has been advanced to the rank of Major and at present he is stationed at Camp Cal-

lan, California . . . Dr. Grover Phosphoric Acid Shubert won the five dollar novelty prize at the May meeting. Grover generously indicated that the prize should be used to purchase cigarettes for Kenwood members on the Service Honor Roll . . . Hard working, energetic, Harry Hartley was recently elected secretary of the Chicago Dental Society. Congratulations Harry, we are all proud of you.—*Howard E. Strange, Branch Correspondent.*

#### TREATMENT OF BURNS

(Continued from page 16)

sorbed from granulating surfaces; toxic effects can therefore result from local application alone if the dose is excessive. If sulfonamides are used locally and orally, the total amount likewise should not exceed 10 grams; in fact, if most of the drug is given orally, the total dose should be less than 10 grams.

#### NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 22)

died in his home at Racine, Wisconsin, on March 18. Dr. Nelson was born in Manistee, Michigan, on October 24th, 1889, and was a graduate of Marquette University Dental School, class of 1911. He practiced continuously in Racine from the time of his graduation until his death, and was a member of the Racine County Dental Society, the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the American Dental Association. Dr. Nelson leaves a widow and two sons to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

#### DR. EDWARD STONE

Dr. Edward Stone, a graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery, class of 1919, died in his home, 5438 North Christiana Avenue, on May 6. Dr. Stone was a member of the Chicago Dental Society, the Illinois State Society and the American Dental Association. He is survived by his widow, Naomi, and a son, Alan. The officers and members of the Chicago Dental Society extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

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### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

(Continued from page 8)

uate of Northwestern University Dental School, class of 1918, and has had considerable experience in Branch and Chicago Dental Society affairs. His home address is 843 Linden Avenue, Oak Park.

The West Suburban representative to the Board of Directors Arno L. Brett has been a member of his Branch since 1920, and has been prominent in its activities. He served the past year as president. He maintains his residence in Oak Park.

# DIRECTORY CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

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## Contributors

Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, and the original copy should be submitted. Every effort will be made to return unused manuscript, if request is made, but no responsibility can be accepted for failure to do so. Anonymous communications will receive no consideration whatever.

Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

Forms close on the fifth and twentieth of each month. The early submission of material will insure more consideration for publication.

## Dental Hygiene Institute of Chicago

Josephine Bessems                         Director  
Room 1420, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Dearborn 9635

## Ethics Committee

Edward J. Rus, Chairman                 1943  
Chester C. Blakely                         1944  
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## Applications for Membership

The following applications have been received by the Board of Censors. Any member having information relative to any of the applicants, which would affect their membership, should communicate in writing with Dr. Edward J. Rus, Chairman, 3145 W. Cermak Road. Anonymous communications or telephone calls will receive no consideration.

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#### EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

(Continued from page 19)

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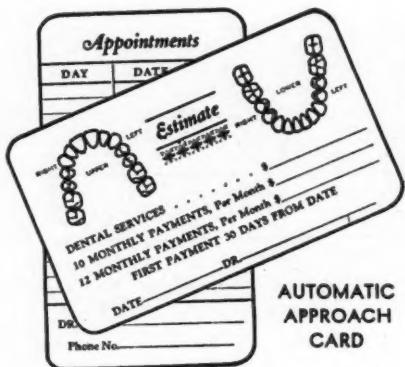
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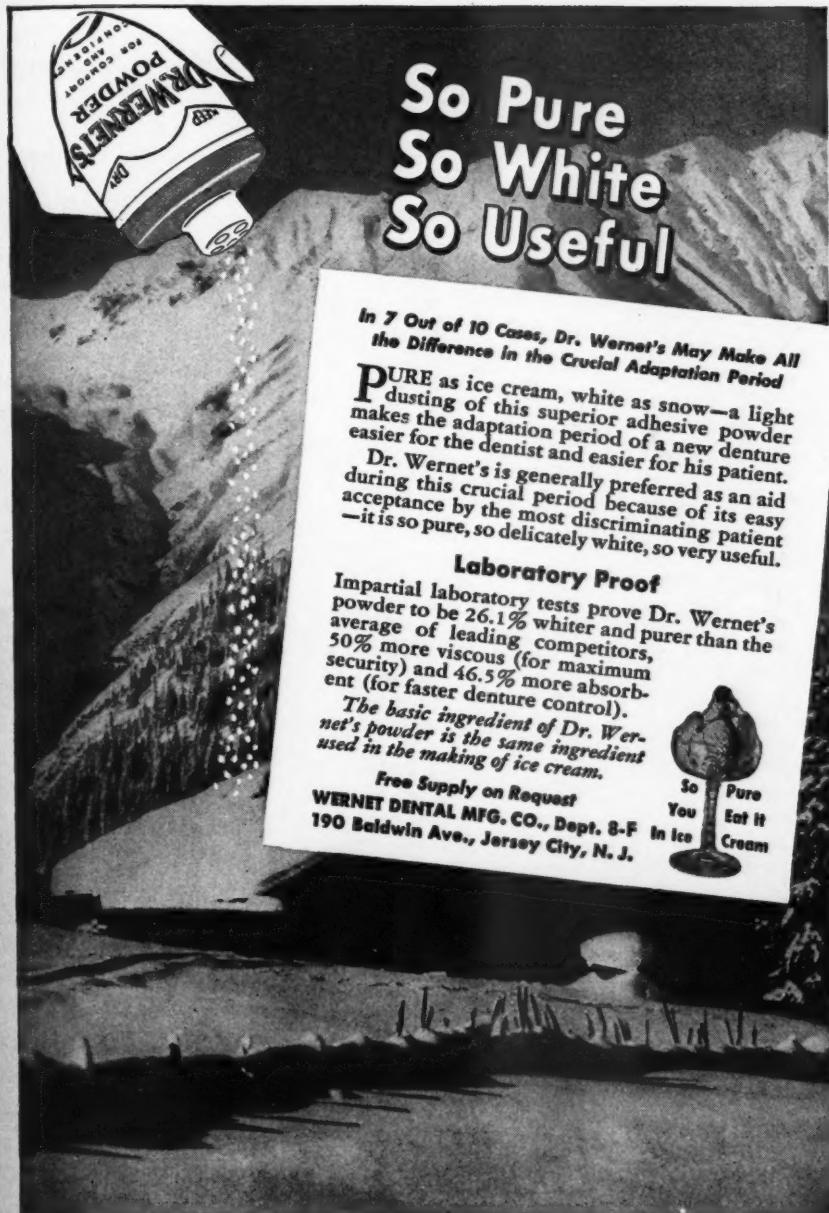
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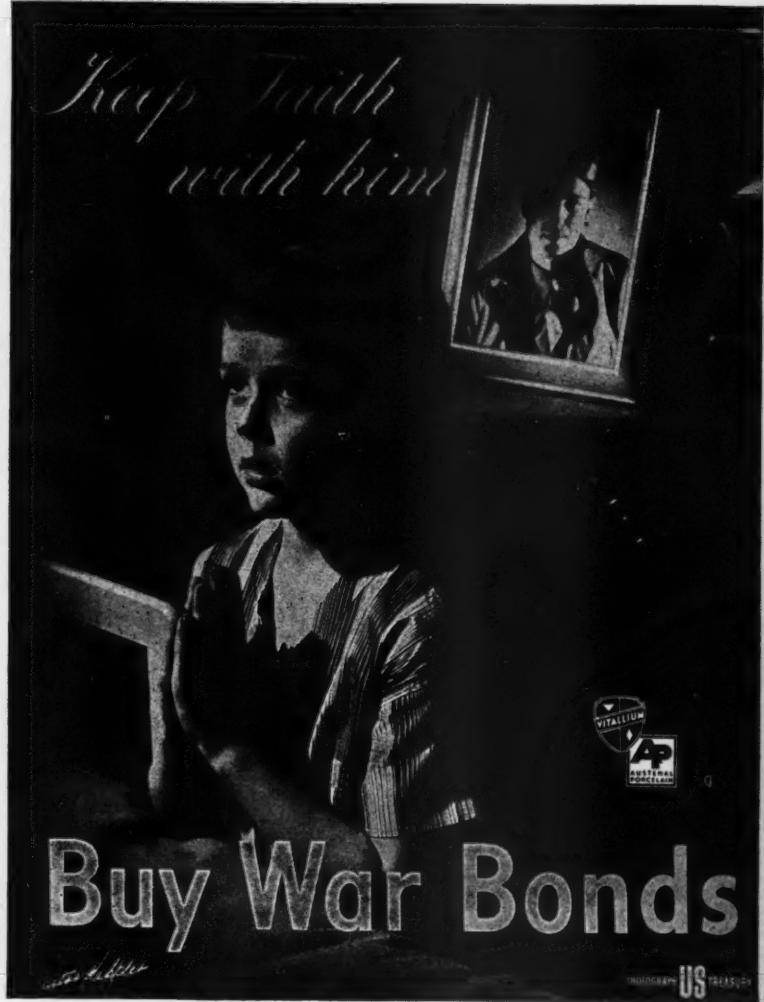


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